

C E R T I F I C A T E

The undersigned CHARLES JONGENEEL, first Lieutenant R.N.I.A., head of the War Crimes Section of NETHERLANDS FORCES INTELLIGENCE SERVICE (NEFIS) being first duly sworn on oath deposes and states that the annexed statement is a full, true, complete and accurate copy of the original affidavit entitled

"Summary of Examination of ISAAC SAMUEL DIXON, dd.
March 25th, 1946" - O.M./8222/S.

which is a part of the official records of the NEFIS.

SIGNATURE:

Stamp of the Intelligence Service
Netherlands Forces

BATAVIA, June 7th, 1946.

Subscribed and sworn to before me K.A. de WEERD, first Lieutenant R.N.I.A., Higher official attached to the office of the Attorney-General N.E.I.

SIGNATURE: K. A. de WEERD

S T A T E M E N T

SUMMARY OF EXAMINATION OF ISAAC SAMUEL DIXON:

Occupation: Municipality Officer BATAVIA, Address: 22 BOEKIT BESAR, Palembang.

who, duly sworn, states:

I am 37 years of age, of DUTCH nationality and born at WATERGRAAFSMED, HOLLAND, my permanent address is 158 STADIONKADE, Amsterdam, Holland. I am at present living at 22 Beekit Besar, Palembang.

I was interned by the Japanese at BATAVIA in May 42 as a civil internee. In Jan 44 we were transferred to BANDOENG civil internees camp TJIKOEDAFATEUN. The Dutch camp leader was van KARNEBEEK.

In Jul 44 the Japanese removed in total about 1500 civil internees to the POW camp SENEN, Batavia. After this, this group was considered to be and was treated as POW's. On 19 Sept 44 I was removed in a group totally amounting to 1750 POW's 600 Ambonese POW's and about 5500 Indonesian coolies (forced labourers) from JAVA to SUMATRA. Both, EUROPEAN and INDONESIANS were taken aboard a Japanese cargo steamer of appr.

5,000 tons. This ship had four holds. The lower holds were loaded with foodstuff (rice, sugar etc.) and ammunition (anti-aircraft 7.5mm shell's) which I noticed myself on an inspection of these lower holds. In addition to that about 30 drums of petrol were put on the decks. All our luggage was stored on decks as well.

Then the POW's were crammed together into one of the upper holds whilst the coolies were put into the 2nd. upper hold. However before all the POW's had to be carried out of the hold again. The temperature in these holds was so terribly high that it was nearly impossible to stay in since lack of fresh air caused suffocation. We then were allowed to remain on the decks (partly). The ship put to sea but let her anchor drop about 300 m out of the harbour. Then a British POW went mad and jumped overboard. The Japanese thought this very funny until the Britisher made for the shore. He then was brought back on board and because of this event orders were given that all POW's should be locked up in the holds. Since this was absolutely impossible in a decent way, the POW's were beaten into the hold. I do NOT understand how they managed to get room, but they were crammed together standing upright, since lying down or even sitting was impossible. Several POW's were severely beaten. Personally I was beaten with a heavy stick over the head as a result of which I was seriously injured and bleeding (medical attention was given to me by Dr. KUYPER who was drowned later). I lost consciousness for about 3 hours. I do NOT know the name of the Japanese who beat me.

After the ship put out to sea at about 4 pm we went back on deck again, because we could NOT stand the situation in the hold any longer. Nothing was done against this by the Japanese. Food was bad but sufficient in quantity. Since about half of the men constantly suffered from seasickness and did not take their food, Drinking water however was very short and absolutely insufficient. Bathing and washing was impossible. The decks were so overcrowded that those who could NOT find a seat, about 300 POW's were forced to walk constantly because the gangways had to be kept free.

We were guarded by a Japanese transport commander, whose name I do NOT know and about 40 Japanese soldiers. These guards started the 2nd. day after the ship sailed to call all POW's one after the other to come to the bridge. Wedding rings and watches were then taken from us and we were forced to sell them at a fixed price of 5 yen (Japanese currency) for a ring and 10 yen for a watch. Protests were of no use, refusal was answered by beatings. In this way hundreds of us were forced to sell our belongings.

On 18 Sept. 44 at 5.20 pm (Japanese time) the ship was hit by two torpedoes about 25 miles off the west-coast of SUMATHA somewhere between BENKOELEN and PADANG. One of the torpedoes hit her amidships on the starboard side the other one hit the hold below decks. As a result of this the ship was torn open. People were panic stricken in particular those in the holds. There must have been lots of casualties in these holds. Personally I was on deck. I saw many POW's jumping over board after the first torpedo hit us. These men were all killed by the explosion of the second torpedo. Within 20 minutes our ship sank. I managed to swim away from it, because I was afraid that it would blow up when the boilers reached the water. This however did NOT happen. I saw the Japanese transport commander getting into a lifeboat together with part of our guards. Many POW's got hold of the edge of this lifeboat but instead of taking them in, one of the Japanese chopped off their hands or split their skulls with a huge axe.

One victim of this sort of maltreatment was saved. His skull was split open and showed his brains. I saw him in PADANG prison afterwards where he died, after medical attention had been given to him by one of the two surviving DUTCH doctors. Dr. VITALIS and Dr. WAARDENBURG. They will be able to give full information about this case. I do not know their present address.

Our escort, consisting of one destroyer and one corvette, did NOT do very much to rescue and pick up survivors. The destroyer disappeared altogether after having dropped its depth-charges but came back after some hours to lend assistance. The corvette picked up about 400 survivors and they made straight for EMMRAVEN. The destroyer picked up only a very few men; those who were very exhausted and became unconscious were thrown overboard again by the Japanese as I was told later.

All the survivors were taken to PADANG prison. The total appeared to be 276 European POW's, 312 Ambonese POW's and about 300 Indonesian coolies. Most of us were entirely naked. The only clothing supplied to us by the Japanese was one pair of thin short pants per man. We were treated very badly. Naked as we were, we were made to sleep on the concrete floors of the prison building with no blankets nor mats. Hygienic conditions were terrible. When we came in this jail all the lavatories were full; thus we had to relieve ourselves on the floor. The smell was penetrating and nauseating. Chances of contamination were very great. There was only one tap in this prison from which we got our drinking water. This meant that we had to stand in a queue for hours before getting a chance to drink. On the second day this tap was turned off by the Japanese, after which we had to drink well water from an extremely dirty and obviously contaminated well.

Since most of the POW's were extremely exhausted and weak because of the physical and mental strain of the past days (some of the men remained in the sea for about 57 hours) the number of sick grew very high. Because of the lack of clothing, the bad food and the bad hygienic circumstances and owing to the fact that no medicines were supplied to us, many POW's fell seriously ill (inflammation of the lungs, sunburn) and died. Within 10 days 42 of us had died.

I can NOT tell you any names of Japanese in charge of this jail and responsible for the conditions in this jail but I know that our guards were all KEMPEI TAI people. After four days the first group of POW's were moved by train to PAJOEKOEMBOEH, clad as we were, only wearing shorts. Since we were moving through very mountainous regions, we were all shivering with cold especially during the night and the early morning at PAJOEKOEMBOEH station. Many POW's caught a cold which must have resulted in inflammation of the lungs. During this trip we got no food.

From PAJOEKOEMBOEH we were transported to PAKAN BAROE in open trucks. This meant a trip of 285 km. partly in the fell tropical sun, partly in the rain. Again no clothing so that we suffered very much with cold. Within three weeks after our arrival another 6 of us died. Then we were put on forced labour to build a railroad from PAKAN BAROE to MOEARA

(Signed) I. S. DIXON

I certify that I duly translated the above summary to the witness in his own language, prior to his signature which appears above.

(Signed) Interpreter
D.A.BUITENHUIS

Sworn before me M. E. D'ASTUGES, OC No. 4 War Crimes Investigation
Team Detachment Palembang.

This 25th day of March, 1946. Detailed to examine the above
by C-in-C Allied Land Forces. SEA (Authority: ALFSEA
Administrative Instruction No.

mornan.

証據書數五二九三號

證明書

下二署為蘭領印度陸軍少尉 知蘭軍情報係戰犯課長
下二署為蘭領印度陸軍少尉 / CHARLES JONGENEEL / 係正式
宣讀書之以上附屬陳述書之知蘭軍情報係之正式記錄一
有之

一九四六年/昭和二十一年/三月二十五日

「アイザック・サミュエル・ディクソン」

/ISAAC SAMUEL DIXON/

認同摘要

O.M. / 8222 / S.

一題名曰供書原本、全文、真實、完全ニシテ正確ナルコトヲ立證
ニ得陳述ス

署名

知蘭軍情報係印

一九四六年/昭和二十一年/七月七日、ハタチヤ

余、蘭領印度陸軍少尉、蘭領印度陸軍少尉長室附高級職員
「アイザック・サミュエル・ディクソン」 / K.A. de WEERD / 面前、於之署長室且宣
讀書リ

署名

「アイザック・サミュエル・ディクソン」

/K.A. de WEERD/

★

No. 1

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陳述書

要摘同訊

Isaac Samuel DIXON

業一六九七也市役所支

往 蘇門答臘 BOEKIT BESAR 三春地

在者：正宣稱言：上決，通陳述又

余ハ三十七才、和蘭國診病、和蘭ワ―テルグクフメド

WATERGRAAFSMED 生、本籍：和蘭アムステルダム不詳

STADIONKADE 156 春記 現在所

六十二、五十五、六十一、三番地あり。

余ハ一九四二年昭和十七年九月「ハタゴ」ニ於テ北戰

關員柳留著トシ日本軍ノタメニ柳留サレタリ。

元四年、熙和十九年、一月余年ハトシコエダバヤウシ

TJIKOENDAPATEUN / 11.11.2011 / BANDOENG / 11.11.2011

蘭人收客所長六

1941-42 * 7-2 / VAN KARNEBEEK / 1-*

一九四四年、昭和十九年、七月、日本軍、合計約一五〇人

SENER

二在江戸廣收容所ニ移セリ。ソヨリ復ハコノ一團ハ停

房ト兎微々ノ待遇ヲ受ケタリ。

一九四四年，昭和十九年九月十九日，余合計一七五。人

蔣慶書。人。只。一。人。修。磨。約。五。五。人。一。家。

人若力(強制労働者)一團入之、

[illegible]

約五〇〇噸、日本炭物産二集ヤレタリ。コノ船二ハ船

☆

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船四個アリ。下層船艙ニハ食糧(米、砂糖等)及び彈藥
(七五銃高角砲彈丸)が積込ミタリキ。コレハコノ下層船艙
ヲ見タル際余自身ノ氣付キタル所ナリ。尚其ノ他約三個
ノ石油ドラム罐ガ甲板ニ置カレタリキ。余等ノ荷物モ同様
ニ全部甲板ニ置カレタリ。

然レモ倭艦ハ凡テ上層船艙、一ツニ押込ミ、苦力ハ他
ノ上層船艙ニ入レタリ。

然レモ何ヨリ先キニ倭艦ハ再ビ船艙ヨリ運ビ出サレルヲ
得ザリキ。コレ等船艙ノ溫度ハ氷ニシテ高ク新鮮ナル
空氣ナクシテ窒息ヲ起ス虞アリテ中ニ留ルニ殆ド不
可能ナリキ。故ニ余等ハ甲板ニ留ルコトヲ許セタリ(但シ
一部者)。船ハ出港セシガ港外約三。〇米ノ所ニテ錨ヲ
下セリ。ソノ時英人倭艦ガ發狂シ海中ニ飛込タリ。

英人ハ出港ニ向テ是日本人ハコレヲ面白ク思タリ。英人ハ
再ビ船ニ連レテ戻セタリ。而シテコノ事件ノ多クニ凡テ、
倭艦ハ船艙内ニ用ゲ込メ置スニトイフ命令ガ發セラ
タリ。マトモテ方法ニテハコレハ絶対ニ不可能ナルヲ以テ倭
艦達ハ船艙ニ叩キ込メタリ。彼等ハ如何ニシテ居場所
ヲ得タルカ解シ難ク又ハ折ナルモ、横ニテルコトモ亦座ルコト
ガ不可能ナリシタメ、彼等ハ眞直ニ立テ能ハシニセタリ。
数人ノ倭艦ハヒドク打タレタリ。余自身モ重イ棒ニテ頭
ヲ打ケレ、ソノ結果ヒドク負傷シ且ツ出血セリ(カイバ/KUYPER
博士ノ治療ヲ受ケタリ、同氏ハ後ニ溺死セリ)

余ハ約三時間人事不省ナリキ。余ヲ打ケル日本人、名
ヲ知ラズ。

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見たり。多數、停泊所より投命艇、繰り出され、ソレ等ヲ船内
へ此所より日本人二人が木十行を以て彼等、手を取り落し、或は頭蓋
ヲ割りたり。

三種ノ虐待行為、犠牲者、名ノ数、レタリ。ソノ頭蓋、果用ニ、腦
ヲ露せり。其後、バタヴィヤ/PADANG/收容所ニ於テ余ハ彼ニ邂逅せり。
彼ハ其所ニ於テ生残りたる名、蘭人医師、一名、手當ニ受ケタル傷死
せり。ソノ二人ハ「ヤイスマス」/VITALIS/博士、「ワールデブルグ」

/WAARDENBURG/博士ナリ。ソノ二人ハ、此事件ニ関シ詳細ニ報告ヲ
為スコトヲ得、余ハ彼等、現在所ヲ知る。

駆逐艦一隻及「コルゲエト」型艦一隻ヲ編成せしめん我々援
送船ハ生残り者ヲ救助ニ及ビ救エタルモノニ大ニ力ヲ盡せり。
駆逐艦ハ其ノ水中爆彈ヲ投入シテ後全ク消滅シタルが数時間
後歸り来リ助力せり。「コルゲエト」型艦ハ釣田自名ノ生残り者ヲ救
ヘ路「エミハヤエ」/EMMAHAYEN/ニ向ヒタリ。駆逐艦ハ僅ニ数人
ヲ救ヘタル過デ、余等後ニ聞クニ所ニ依リ、疲労甚シク又意

識不明者、日本人ヨリ再ニ船外ニ投出サレタリトイフ。

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全員、中歐人俘虜 二七六名、アムボ人俘虜 三一三名、
インド系人苦力 三〇名、名ナリシ如シ。余等、大部分ハ
全然裸ナリキ。余等ニ日本人ヨリ付与サル衣類ハ一人
一着、薄キバシノミナリキ。待遇ハ頗ル悪カリキ。余等ハ
裸ナリシガ、毛布モ敷物モナク、収容所建物、コシクリ
ノ床ニ上ニ眠ラサレタリ。衛生状態ハひどカリキ。余等ガ
収容所ニ入りシトキ、便所ハ皆一処ナリキ。從ツテ余等ハ
床ニ排便セザルを得ザリキ。臭氣充滿シ嘔氣ヲ催シメタリ。
傳染病蔓延シタリキ。収容所ニハ僅ニ一個所ノ水道口
アリキ。ソコヨリ余等ハ飲料水ヲ取リタリ。然レドモ水ヲ飲ム
機合ヲ得ル前ニ余等ハ數時間行列シテ立タザルヲ要ナリキ。
一日ニハコノ水道口ハ日本人ヨリ止メラレタリ。ソレヨリ後ハ甚ダ
不潔ニシテ、水ニ傳染病アル井戸ヨリ腐敗シタル水ヲ飲マ
ザルベカラザリキ。

俘虜ノ多クハ過グルヨリ、心身過勞、タメニ非常ニ疲勞シ
且ツ衰弱シ居タリ。或ル者、如キハ約五十七時間モ獄中ニ入リ
タルマナリキ。タメニ病人、數ハ非常ニ多クナリキ。食糧不足、
衛生状態不良、タメニ並ニ藥ガ余等ニ支給サレザ
リシタメ、多數、俘虜ハ重病ニナリテ(肺炎、日射病)死セリ。
十日間、我々中四二名モ死セリ。

★
No. 6

コノ監獄ヲ預リ、コノ監獄ニ在ケル状況ニ對シ責任ヲ
有セシ日本人ハ誰ナリキ。余ハ、名ヲ語ルコトヲ得ザルモ、
我々、護衛兵ハ富田隊員ナリシコトヲ知ル。四日、後、我々ハ

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自體に於ては、
/ PAJOE DE BOE / に移せり。我々ハ心算地帯ヲ通過
セリ。我々ハ、
タメニ最良ノタメニ、
起り。エ、
「バシヨエエエ」ヨリ我々ハ無、
/ PAKAN BAROE / 運ばレタリ。一旅ニ、
ニシテ或ハ荒野ニ於テ斃地ニ、太陽ニ曝サレ、雨ニ打
タレタリ。到着後三週間以内ニ我々、中ヨリ更ニ六名、
死亡者ヲ出セリ。ソレヨリ我々ハ「バカン・バロエ」ヨリ「モエアラ」
ニ到リ、
(署名) ア・イ・エ・テイタソン

/ I. S. DIXON /

彼ガ上記ノ署名ヲナスニ先キ、余ハ上記摘要ヲ彼自身、
國語ニテ翻譯セシメテ證ス。

(署名) 翻譯

アイ・エイ・ブイテンフイス

/ O. A. BUITENHUIS /

余ハ、
/ M. E. DASTUGES / 面前ニ於テ宣誓セリ。

☆ 一九四六年ノ昭和二十一年ノ三月二十五日、上記ノ事柄ヲ調査スル

7 タメニ聯合軍陸上部隊 總司令官ニ依リ特派セラルタリ。

海上権限ノ聯合軍陸上部隊、海軍関係行政部訓令第号